

THE LOYOLA happening

JANUARY 31, 1972

Innovative symposium focuses on Man

An innovative symposium on contemporary man which will take students into hospital laboratories as well as the classroom is being held by Loyola's Department of Interdisciplinary Studies. Started this month, it will run to the end of March and include lectures by leading medical experts as well as Loyola faculty.

The symposium will use sports as a microcosm through which man can be studied as a physical, psychological and social being. In an unprecedented move for non-medical students, participants will be able to use hospital facilities to study their own physical reactions in various sports and examine the heart, lungs and limbs in a human cadaver.

Mr. Ed Enos, Physical Education Director at Loyola and a lecturer in the college's Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, is organizing and directing the symposium. His aim is to synthesize biological, sociological, psychological and philosophical aspects of man in order to foster a more complete understanding of human beings and their behaviour.

"With sport we have a vehicle in which many dimensions of man and life are concentrated. While participating in a single sporting activity, a human being is faced with many of the complexities of his or her everyday existence. Thus, a study of man through sport allows a wide variety of situations to be investigated," he says.



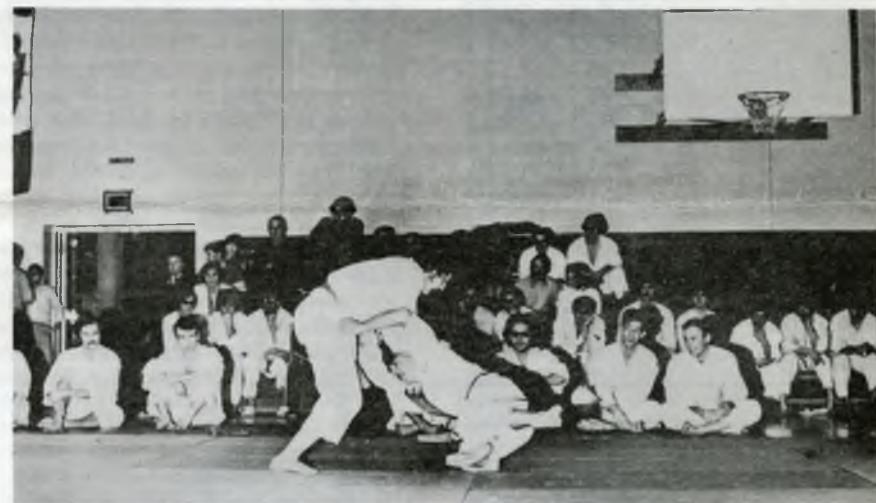
P.E. Director Ed Enos

of Anatomy, McGill Medical School, Dr. J. McGraw, associate professor of philosophy, Dr. J. Burgess, Montreal General Hospital, Dr. H. Ladd, assistant professor, psychology and Joseph Tascone, Sociology Department chairman.

Registration can be made through the Physical Education offices in the Athletic Complex.



Blood Drive: Loyola's annual blood drive sponsored by the Commerce Students' Association on January 12 drew a record 859 pints — 228 pints more than last year. The effort was praised by Dr. Pierre Grondin, top heart specialist at the Montreal Heart Institute, Terry Evansen, the Montreal Alouettes star and NDG M.P. Warren Allmand who all lent their presence to the proceedings. Our picture shows donors at the clinic set up in the Athletic Complex. Loyola president Fr. Patrick G. Malone is second from the foreground.



Judo at Loyola: A moment of action in the Quebec Universities Athletic Association Judo Tournament held in the Athletic Complex last weekend. Loyola's team finished second in the invitational meet, with Harry Czerednikow and Wade Clare both taking first place in their class. Seven Quebec universities took part in the tournament which was a preliminary to the QUAA Championship to be held next month.



Roger Garaudy (left), French leftist philosopher who spoke at Loyola January 14. His address drew high praises from those who heard him. See Visiting Lecturers, page 3, for a report by assistant professor of Philosophy, Ed Egan. Pictured with Professor Garaudy is Dr. Arsene Lauziere, professor in Loyola's French Studies Department.

Ombudsman now serves evening students



Student ombudsman Dennis Mooney

Dennis Mooney, student ombudsman for Loyola's Day Division since May last year, is now also working for the college's Evening Division.

The move has been made following a request from the Loyola Evening Students' Association who felt that evening students had as much need for an ombudsman as full-time students.

Mooney sees his main role as evening student ombudsman in help-

ing students who are dissatisfied with their teachers or courses, but he says he also welcomes students with any other problems relating to Loyola.

He reports that since the beginning of the academic year there has been a steady increase in the number of enquiries he receives from students. "In September I was seeing only 10 to a dozen students a week. Now there are up to 50," he says.

The most frequent requests are for information on student academic rights, but queries may vary from complaints about an equipment shortage in a particular department, to students wanting to change faculties, he says.

Mooney credits the increase to the fact that more and more students are becoming aware of his existence, and that he is of their own age. "It seems that students want to approach a third party of their own generation to see how they stand, before going to a faculty member," he says.

Evening Division students can see Mooney during the day or at his special evening hours — 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays. His office is Room 105 in the Administration Building.

Northern Ireland: A bloody Christmas

by Peter Pigott
4th year Arts

"Spent Christmas in Northern Ireland?" The customs inspector at Dorval Airport sounded quizzical as he rifled through my suitcase. I knew that he too would not believe that my sole purpose in Ulster was to see the family farm and improve my riding.

Contrary to the news media on this side of the Atlantic the whole country is not blowing itself up nor are the majority of the half-million Catholic population in league with the I.R.A. In fact, most are caught between a group of cruel terrorists and a feared Protestant backlash. Most of the senior officers in the Ulster Defence Reserve are Catholic and, summarily marked men.

A friend driving through the city the other day saw a man hanging waist down from a second storey apartment window. He was a Catholic police officer who had been shot as he opened his bathroom window that morning.

On one of the few days I did go into the center of Belfast, I saw a bakery blow up two blocks ahead of me. The Army had not yet arrived and I ran over to help. On the other side of the street, amid those chunky monstrosities the Irish call soda bread, (similar to our Polish bread), crawled the employees of the bakery, knocked over by the explosion and flying glass.

A cliche like "it-was-like-watching-a-slow-motion-movie", does not describe the mess of cream, pastry, bricks and blood on the pavement. The baker, a Catholic, I overheard someone say, had not paid his dues that week. I asked about the extortionist racket and was told that it was wellknown. Not, apparently, to North American reporters...

I finally cajoled a friend to drive me to the infamous Shankill and Crumlin road areas, but you soon tire, I found out, of gutted city blocks and pathetic Union Jacks marking where this nine-year old boy was killed and that pub was levelled.

The British Army uses obsolete heavily armoured personnel carriers with tyred wheels (because tracked vehicles would destroy the roads). The people in Belfast dubbed these snub-nosed lumbering monsters "pigs" and a favorite tactic is to get one to somehow hit your car, the Army being very easy to claim exorbitant damages from.

The British military seems almost to encourage court action against them. As soon as a patrol searches your car or belongings, you are very politely handed a damage form to fill out within a certain period of time wherein you may claim that your leather upholstery was ripped or paintwork scratched.

This is the reason why the regular army cannot quell the terrorists in the urban areas. Relying on the British "tommy's" gentlemanly code of behaviour, the moment a "pig" lumbers down a street to hunt out snipers, mothers in the Falls area hamper its progress by sending out their little children, or themselves, leaving rows of babies in prams to block the way. On T.V., I once saw a tactic like this end in murder as a soldier rushed out of the "pig" to shield the kids from an I.R.A. sniper. The papers said that his body lay on the street for two days before any of those Christian people removed it.

Indeed, because of the fear the police have of entering certain terrorist controlled areas, petty criminals use these places as sanctuaries where they can bring their stolen goods

without fear of the law catching up.

A close friend had his car stolen the day before Christmas and reported this to the police, who had a pretty good idea where it would be. Since they could not enter the area, they advised him to. He went in, found his car sitting on jacks, without the wheels but otherwise untouched. The local I.R.A. representative came up to him and offered him the wheels for £40.00 (\$100.00). Hoping to make the best of a bad deal, my friend handed over the money, put his wheels on and drove home. It was only in the safety of his garage that he opened the trunk of the car and found a magnificent huge color T.V.! At \$100.00 it was a good bargain.

The I.R.A.'s mania for stealing cars (especially Ford Cortinas of 69-70 type) is explained by the fact that the only place a large quantity of gelignite can be hidden is the trunk of a car. This bomb on wheels is then driven to the suspect's place and parked as close as possible to the main entrance. Then the tires are punctured so that the car becomes immovable. If the gelignite is in prime condition people are picking up fragments of Cortina for hours afterwards.

Why do the guerrillas have a penchant for Cortinas? The nearest the Ulster police can figure is that because this is such a popular model in the Republic of Eire and most terrorists train on such a car. Fears of Cortinas as mobile bombs had made them a risky insurance venture. Three reporters working at the same newspaper office as my brother refuse to use their company supplied Cortinas on assignments any more. I noticed that people seemed paranoid about such a car parked outside their offices.

human being. But should the reins of education be handed over completely for the sake of learning and it is not done now. Who is stopping anyone from learning? There are endless resources in universities which aid and contribute to knowledge. Anyone is free to learn, drop in on other classes, read all they want and even learn another language in the language lab in their spare time. Everyone is encouraged to learn for whatever purpose. But the predetermined courses are a necessity of life. They must be learned not for the sake of knowledge but for the sake of making a decent life for oneself once out of university. This is the realistic attitude to learning. University degrees will be the only weapons many graduates will have in their bid for survival. So while one is encouraged to learn all one pleases, he must be practical and have the clear-headedness to see that university is a training ground for life and instead of trying to break the system on which it was founded, we must use it to the best of our advantage.

Messrs. Fedele and Sheehy "expect the university to stand in opposition to the norms". What norms do they oppose? The Bill of Rights, or the police or perhaps they object to traffic regulations. Certainly none of their generalizations is intelligent let alone backed up by fact. They also wish to take "the university and redirect it toward more legitimate goals." What goals could be more legitimate than the distribution of knowledge and the preparation for a happy, productive and knowledgeable life?

British Olympic Basketballers to visit Loyola

Britain's Olympic basketball team will start a three week 16 match North American tour with a visit to Loyola on Tuesday, February 8, to play the Warriors.

The visiting team, here on a pre-Olympic warm-up, should prove tough competition for Loyola. They have been trained by Lou D'Allesandro, one of the U.S.'s top coaches, and have already defeated Poland and Sweden and won an international tournament in Denmark.

They will play in the Athletic Complex at 8:00 p.m. Admission will be \$1.00 for Loyola Students and children, \$1.50 for non-Loyola students, and \$2.00 for non-students.

Sports

All-Star Hockey

The Loyola All-Star Hockey team, which will represent the college in invitational tournaments and individual tilts this month, has been chosen. Topping the list are five Snoopies (Malka Benjamin, Lynn Buchanan, Sue Martin, Carole Murray and Diana Reize) and five girls from the Zeta Tau team (Laurie Broderick, Judy Ekins, Alice Neeson, Gladys Rodrigue and Linda Thomasson).

Also selected were Diane Quart from the Hingston entry, Jane Uleryk and Jean Baylis from the Majorettes, Evan Caldwell from History and Diane Raffoni and Joanne Ried from Arts.

The Loyola All Stars are coached by Dan McCann, Alan LeMay and Dave Ballantyne. Their first home game will be during Carnival week—Monday, February 7, at 8:00 p.m., against the Dollard Mosquitoes. A game against the wives of the Canadiens, originally scheduled for February 9, has been cancelled (the team has retired).

The utopian university

A reply by Leslie Kiraly, 1st year Collegial Arts

The utopian university, according to the concepts of Messrs. Fedele and Sheehy, did not die, simply because it never existed. The medieval institutions of higher learning were restricted to nobility and were more strict and unaccountable to the students than anything in existence today. The students had little choice in their studying matter simply because there was very little to learn. These students certainly did not detail who was to teach them or what they were to be taught for the fact that at the completion of primary education they could do no more than read Latin or French and count up to one hundred. These students, or at least the great majority of them, were far too ignorant to know what it was that they were to learn.

The "monumental power struggle" that the two gentlemen describe as raging among faculty, administration and students is little more than an attempt to cloud the reader's head. We must be realistic in our approach to education. To give students complete freedom of policy making on campus would be disastrous. The present status of student freedom on campus is in an unquestionably good position. There is a wide choice in any field a student wishes to enter. Outside industry respects the university grad-

uate as an educated and civilized to students, what would be the end result?

Certainly many students would look for easier courses and easier ways to pass. The large amount of students who, under the present system drop out because they cannot make the grade, would receive diplomas along with the hard workers. If this was to happen, and everyone would pass through university easily, then the value of a university education would mean nothing more than a grade seven education means today. It is not the rightful duty of the student to control all aspects of his learning. He already has a choice of faculties and within each faculty a wide range of subjects. If a student is intent on learning then no matter what it is he is interested in, there is something in university for him. Discipline is necessary and university is not the place to run amok shouting "I'll learn what I want when I want".

University is a primer for the hard life that follows. If given complete power, how many students would have the foresight to sit down to hard work knowing that today's toil and sweat is tomorrow's bread? Very few, as unfortunate as it may sound. Messrs. Fedele and Sheehy seem to think that in university learning should be done

Evening student participation wanted by L.E.S.A.

Loyola Evening Division students will be able to drop in to their student association offices at 2051 West Broadway for a coffee and chat from Mondays through Thursdays from tomorrow.

The L.E.S.A. is opening its doors, and proffering free coffee from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m., in an effort to create a greater dialogue between evening students and the body's executive committee.

"We want evening students to become more aware of the activities within the college so that hopefully they will take more part in Loyola life and the L.E.S.A." said association chairman Marika Kontra.

"We realize that many evening students have their personal commitments to family and career and may not have the extra time to take a very active part, but we are sure that there are areas that could interest even the busiest student."

Marika, and other L.E.S.A. executive members will be on hand during the coffee hours, which they intend to be completely informal.



Dr. David McDougall

Since 1962, a continuing research program on the thermoluminescence properties of minerals has been conducted at Loyola College in what is now referred to as the Mineral Physics Laboratory of the Dept. of Geology.

The research initiated here by Dr. David McDougall is an extension of research which was part of his doctoral thesis at McGill University in the early 1950's.

Thermoluminescence is the property of some crystalline materials to emit visible light when heated below incandescence (i.e. to temperatures below 400°C). It is related to the concentration of lattice defects in crystalline materials and to the effects of ionizing radiation (including radio-

Mineral Physics Lab. research wide ranging

activity) on such materials. The kind and concentration of lattice defects and the kind, intensity and duration of the ionizing radiation will affect the thermoluminescence response, and in materials where these factors are unknown, the response can be used to both measure them and to analyse the cause of any changes.

At Loyola, the early work was concerned with the development of methods for locating hidden ore deposits, while more recently the research has been aimed at the detection of deformational strains in rocks, detection of radiation dose in natural crystals and the temperature of formation of minerals. During the past year work has been concentrated on:

- 1) Thermal modification of the defect state in quartz and fluorite.
- 2) Completion of a Defense Research Board project on the utilization of minerals from Canadian sources as dosimetry materials.
- 3) A study of the effects of artificial deformation granite.
- 4) A continuing investigation of strain effects in asbestos-bearing rock in collaboration with the Rock Mechanics Laboratory, McGill University.
- 5) Assistance in the establishment of the Laboratoire de Géochimie des Solides, Dept. des Sciences de la Terre, Université de Québec à Montréal.

Dr. McDougall presented papers at the Geological Association of Canada Meeting, Laurentian University

and the 3rd International Conference on Luminescence Dosimetry, Ris, Denmark. He also lectured on pressure effects to the Fremlin research group, Dept. of Physics, University of Birmingham, England. His research assistant Mrs. Gabrielle Douglas gave a paper to the 13th Rock Mechanics Conference, University of Illinois.

New projects, some underway or in various stages of conclusion are:

- 1) A special study of St. Jean Vianney soils (to be done at Université de Québec à Montréal, since suitable facilities are no longer readily available at Loyola).
- 2) An investigation of glacial soils in Quebec in collaboration with UQAM.
- 3) Initiation of archaeological age determinations in collaboration with UQAM and Brooklyn College, New York.
- 4) Preliminary organization of the next international conference on geological uses of thermoluminescence in collaboration with Dr. Paul Levy, Dept. of Physics, Brookhaven National Laboratory, N.Y., Dr. Martin Aitken, Assistant Director, Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, Oxford, and Dr. Arthur Scharmann, Director, Physikalische Institut der Universität Giessen, Germany.
- 5) Possible investigation of the exo-electron emission of minerals using equipment at the Nuclear Research Institute at Prague.

Earliest use of modern electronic equipment to find practical applications of the phenomenon of thermoluminescence began at the University of Wisconsin about 1948. Little real progress was made until the late 1950's and early 1960's when several laboratories in North America, Western and Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia began research on applications of thermoluminescence. The most notable has been the development of personnel radiation dosimetry methods (measurement of the amount of gamma rays, x-rays, etc. received by individuals) using artificial crystals prepared under carefully controlled conditions. This technique has now received wide acceptance for many kinds of radiation monitoring.

The thermoluminescence of natural crystals (i.e. minerals) is more difficult to interpret but it has been applied with some success to the determination of the archaeological age of ancient ceramics and stone implements. It has also been applied to studies of geological materials including both Earth and Lunar materials, but the great age of many rocks severely limits its use for some applications such as age determinations. At the present time, the only major reference work on geological applications is a symposium of papers from a NATO Advanced Research Institute held in Italy in 1966, which was edited by Dr. McDougall.

Guest Lecturers

Roger Garaudy Jan. 14

Garaudy's large reputation as a scholar in Marxist political philosophy, and in the area of Marxist-Christian discussions, occasioned an unusual degree of anticipation of his lecture. Many of us were fascinated also by the prospect of encountering the man himself. Garaudy is expert in political philosophy, theology, and less widely known, in aesthetics. He is, after Sartre, probably the best known philosopher on the French left. Fifteen years ago, he was widely regarded as something of an intellectual hatchet-man for the French Communist Party; his attack on Merleau-Ponty was especially notorious. He was an erudite but conservative Communist apologist.

In the 1960's, Garaudy emerged as a heterodox Communist, a Marxist humanist in fact, who attacked Moscow and hobnobbed with Jesuits. By the time of the Soviet invasion of Prague, the extent and tone of his criticism was becoming intolerable to the staunch French Communist Party, and about a year ago Garaudy was relieved of his post in the Party's Central Committee. Recently he was expelled from the Party itself.

You can take the man out of the Party, but not Marxism out of the man. Garaudy remains a Communist and his eloquent lecture at Loyola on the state of the question in Marxist-Christian dialogue was not so much an abstract discursus as a concrete historical treatment of the situations of the Communist Party and the Christian Church.

Communism, as Garaudy's own career illustrates, is in crisis. Orthodox Moscow-oriented party-line Communism is not only intellectually sterile but politically on the defensive.

Garaudy nicely paralleled this development with the strikingly similar situation of Christian Churches, and suggested that the changes forced upon the two persuasions by history can liberate both and move them closer to each other at the same time. And as the Christian-Marxist dialogue deepens and develops, we may expect a rich nurture of interchanged ideas as well as widening areas of practical cooperation. This would be particularly significant, Garaudy points out, respecting the Third World, and the necessity that the West transcend the mystique of mere economic growth.

In the course of this development, Garaudy warns that Christian theologians and Marxist theoreticians must not be confused as to which is which. Marxism, he believes, is not finally a metaphysic, and less a theology, but rather a "methodology for historical initiatives". As such, to retain clarity and effectiveness, it must dispense with mythologies of orthodoxy which tend to grow up around it. Christianity, for its part, has seen itself betrayed again and again through the ages by taking on political forms.

The Christian may, and perhaps should, be a revolutionary. But, and here Garaudy was emphatic, Christian-Marxism is ultimately as irrelevant as "Christian Democracy", Christian labor unions, or Christian monarchy. The theology of revolution, Garaudy believes, is a jejune idea.

Ed Egan, assistant professor, Philosophy Department

Paul Miller Jan. 11

Prof. Paul J. W. Miller from the University of Colorado came to Loyola to speak about Meister Eckhart (1260-1328), one of the most controversial figures of the Middle Ages.

His talk attempted to clarify a metaphysical difficulty — Being and Mystical Union with God. The interpretation of this problem has drawn on Meister Eckhart the anger of the traditional thinkers of his order; by tradition, this means the followers of Thomas Aquinas.

According to Prof. Miller, this philosophico-theological debate centered around the interpretation of God as source of Existence. In both philosophies — in Thomas & Eckhart's — indeed the source of Being is God, but both conceive the effects of this highest Being on the created beings (essences) in a different way.

In Thomas, although the essences depend for their being on God, they "enjoy" a kind of independence. Therefore, their dependence on God does not deprive them from their proper activity which in turn leads to a value system, or in metaphysical terms, to an order of beings.

In Meister Eckhart's metaphysics there is a total dependence of essences on God, source of Existence. Without God, the essences are "nothing". In this way, God is conceived to be in all beings — a teaching which can be qualified pantheistic.

However, Prof. Miller refuted the accusation of pantheism claiming that it was never Eckhart's intention to "distribute" God in the essences, since he made a clear distinction between God and the creatures.

It may be added that Meister Eckhart considered himself a true follower of Thomas, therefore disagreement must originate in the point of view proper to each of these two philosophies. Thomas' purpose is to construe a strict metaphysical system, while Eckhart shows the nothingness of creatures without God in order to engender in them the humility which leads them to God, to a union with God. "The humble and God are not two, but one."

Dr. Ernest Joos, assistant professor, Philosophy Department

Elizabeth Ralph Jan. 17

There are now and there will continue to be ever increasingly sophisticated instruments available to the archaeologist "prospecting" for lost cities, temples, fortifications, settlements, graves, or just pots. How just one such lost city, or considerable remains of it, was first detected from the surface and then, afterwards, revealed by excavation was recounted and illustrated by one of the principals in the story when she visited the college earlier this month.

Elizabeth K. Ralph, Associate Director of the Applied Science Center for Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania, was invited to Loyola by the Department of Geology together with the Department of Classics and the Senate's Committee on Visiting Lecturers as part of Loyola's 75th Anniversary celebrations.

From 1962 to 1967, Prof. Ralph was in charge of field testing of instruments for archaeological research with the University of Pennsylvania's excavators in search of the buried city of Sybaris — an Achaean Greek colony on the east coast of Bruttium in southern Italy, founded in 720 B.C. In the 6th Century it was an important trading center, and its wealth and luxury became proverbial. Destroyed about 510 B.C. by its rival Croton, the exact location of the city was subsequently forgotten. Beginning just ten years ago, Prof. Ralph and her colleagues, using newly developed but still untried cesium and rubidium magnetometers, succeeded in pinpointing remains of circuit walls, temples, and other structures of the ancient city then lying 30 and more feet below the surface. These sites were excavated. Sybaris, after 2 1/2 millenia, had been found.

Dr. Daniel Brown, acting chairman, Classics Department

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Loyola of Montreal

To February 29, 1972

COMPILED BY DORIS HOULD,

PHONE 482-0320, loc. 438 or

744-6974

Feb. 1 — Health Education Program

Syphilis

Discussion led by Dr. R. Forsey, Dermatologist in Chief at the Montreal General Hospital

Time: 7:30 p.m.

Place: Vanier Auditorium

Admission: Free

Feb. 1 — Visiting Lecturer, sponsored by The Senate Committee on Visiting Lecturers — Dr. Charles Taylor, of the Philosophy Department, University of Montreal and the Political Science Department, McGill University. Dr. Taylor's subject will be *The End of Economic Man*.

Time: 8:00 p.m.

Place: Room B206

Feb. 1 — Duplicate Bridge Tournament

Time: 7:45 p.m.

Place: Faculty Dining Room

Admission: \$1.00

Cash prizes and refreshments

Pre-register with Julius Krantzberg Ext 354

Feb. 2 — Loyola Film Series — Michaelangelo Antonioni's *The Red Desert* (1964) starring Monica Vitti and Richard Harris.

Time: 6:00 and 8:30 p.m.

Place: F. C. Smith Auditorium

Feb. 3 — Loyola Film Series — early Fellini masterpiece

I Vitelloni (1953)

Time: 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.

Fellini Portrait, on, by and starring Fellini.

Place: F. C. Smith Auditorium

Feb. 3 — Thursday Open Forum Speaker: Prof. Robin Porter, History Department

Topic: *China: the Emerging Synthesis*

Time: 12:00 noon

Place: Canadian Room, Hingston Hall.

Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25 — "Civilization" series continues every Friday. (started January 14)

Time: 12:00 noon — 1:00 p.m.

Place: Vanier Auditorium

Feb. 4 — Varsity Basketball Université de Sherbrooke vs. Loyola

Time: 8:00 p.m.

Place: Athletic Complex

Feb. 5 — Junior Varsity Basketball Université de Québec à Trois Rivières vs. Loyola

Time: 2:00 p.m.

Place: Athletic Complex

Feb. 5 — Varsity Hockey Université de Québec à Trois Rivières vs. Loyola

Time: 2:00 p.m.

Place: Athletic Complex

Feb. 5 — Varsity Basketball R.M.C. vs. Loyola

Time: 3:00 p.m.

Place: Athletic Complex

Feb. 7 — Engineering Department's Course on Professional Practice Speaker: Father Patrick G. Malone, S.J., President of Loyola

Time: 12:00 noon to 3:00 p.m.

Place: Room A312

Feb. 7 — Loyola Film Series René Clair's "I Married a Witch" (1942) starring Frederick March and Veronic Lake.

Time: 6:00 and 9:00 p.m.

La Bataille du Rail (1946) — René Clément. Tribute to the French underground movement (English subtitles)

Time: 7:30 p.m.

Place: F. C. Smith Auditorium



Isaac Hayes: at the Forum Feb. 8

Feb. 8 — Health Education Program

Sensuality: Male and Female

Discussion led by Dr. John Rich, Toronto psychiatrist.

Time: 7:30 p.m.

Place: Vanier Auditorium

Feb. 8, 11 — Department of Modern Languages (Italian) presents *Trenta Secondi d'Amore* (Thirty Seconds of Love) a comedy by Aldo De Benedetti

Time: 8:00 p.m.

Place: F. C. Smith Auditorium

Feb. 9 — Loyola Film Series Michelangelo Antonioni's *Zabriski Point* (1970) plus a short film on Czechoslovakian political takeovers.

Time: 5:00, 7:30 and 10:00 p.m.

Place: F. C. Smith Auditorium

Feb. 9 — Varsity Hockey Sir George Williams University vs Loyola

Time: 8:00 p.m.

Place: Athletic Complex

Feb. 10 — Conference sponsored by the L.A.S.A.

The Status of the English Speaking Quebecer in Quebec

Guest Speaker will be Mr. Gaston Lubier, leader of Unité Québec party.

Time: 1:00 p.m.

Place: F. C. Smith Auditorium

Admission free

Feb. 10 — Piano Recital, courtesy of the McGill Faculty of Music

Piano Duo: Ellen Wong and Judy Hoenich

Soloist: Michel Kozlovsky

Time: 8:30

Place: F. C. Smith Auditorium

Admission: \$1.00

Feb. 10 — Women's Basketball Macdonald College vs. Loyola

Time: 6:45 p.m.

Place: Athletic Complex

Feb. 12 — Varsity Basketball Carleton University vs. Loyola

Place: Athletic Complex

Feb. 12 — Women's Basketball Q.U.A.A. Intermediate Tournament

Semi-finals

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Place: Athletic Complex

Feb. 14 — Loyola Film Series *Zero du Conduite* (1933) Jean Vigo

Time: 6:00 and 8:45 p.m.

Jeux Interdits (1952) René Clément

Time: 7:00 and 9:30 p.m.

Place: F. C. Smith Auditorium

Feb. 14 — Engineering Department Course on Professional Practice

Guest Speaker: Mr. H. T. McCurdy, President, CJAD

Time: 12:00 noon to 3:00 p.m.

Place: Room A312

Feb. 15 — Health Education Program

Conception and Birth

Discussion led by Dr. R. Aikman, obstetrician at the Montreal General Hospital.

Time: 7:30 p.m.

Place: Vanier Auditorium

Feb. 15 — Women's Basketball

Q.U.A.A. Intermediate Tournament

Finals.

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Place: Athletic Complex

Feb. 16 — Junior Varsity Basketball

Sir George Williams vs. Loyola

Time: 6:15 p.m.

Place: Athletic Complex

Feb. 16 — Loyola Film Series

Pasolini's The Gospel According to St. Matthew (1965)

Time: 3:00, 6:00 and 8:30 p.m.

Place: Vanier Auditorium

Feb. 17 — Thursday Open Forum

Speaker: Prof. Michael Hogben, Chemistry Department

Topic: *The Conscience of a Scientist*

Time: 12:00 noon

Place: Canadian Room, Hingston Hall

Feb. 17, 18, 19 — Loyola Musical Theatre presents *Shakespearean Duet* with Maxim Mazumdar

Time: 8:30 p.m.

Place: F. C. Smith Auditorium

Feb. 18 — Women's Basketball

Q.U.A.A. Intermediate Finals

Time: 8:30 p.m.

Place: Athletic Complex

Feb. 19 — Junior Varsity Basketball

C.M.R. vs Loyola

Time: 2:00 p.m.

Place: Athletic Complex

Feb. 21 — Loyola Film Series

Jean Cocteau's *La Belle et la Bête* (1946) plus a documentary on Edith Piaf

Time: 6:00 and 8:30 p.m.

Place: F. C. Smith Auditorium

Feb. 21 — Men's Intra-Mural Playoffs

Hockey and Basketball

Time: 12 Noon

Broomball

Time: 2:00 p.m.

Place: Athletic Complex

Feb. 21 — Engineering Department Course on Professional Practice

Speaker: to be announced

Time: 12:00 noon to 3:00 p.m.

Place: Room A312

Feb. 22 — Health Education Program

Unwed Parents

Discussion led by personnel of the Montreal Children's Hospital Adolescent Clinic; Social Worker Mrs.

Irene Lipper; and a group of unwed parents.

Time: 7:30 p.m.

Place: Vanier Auditorium

Feb. 23 — Loyola Film Series

Pasolini's "Teorema" (1968) starring Terence Stamp and Silvana Mangano.

plus a half-hour documentary on Pasolini

Time: 3:00, 6:00 and 8:30 p.m.

Place: F. C. Smith Auditorium

Feb. 24 — Engineering Undergraduate Society — Engineering Social Night

Public Beer Bash

Time: 7:00 to midnight

Place: Guadagni Lounge

Beer: 35c

Feb. 26 — Varsity Hockey

R.M.C. vs. Loyola

Time: 2:00 p.m.

Place: Athletic Complex

Feb. 28 — Engineering Department Course on Professional Practice

Speaker: Mr. D. McNaughton, President, Canadian Schenley

Time: 12:00 noon to 3:00 p.m.

Place: Room A312

Feb. 29 — Health Education Program

Abortion

Discussion led by Dr. David Rhea, gynecologist of the Montreal General Hospital and Catherine Booth Hospital

Time: 7:30 p.m.

Place: Vanier Auditorium

CARNIVAL

Feb. 7-12

program

Monday, Feb. 7

10 a.m. — Caf-pub opens. Continues each day from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

11 a.m. — 4 p.m. — Arts & Crafts in Guadagni Lounge — folksinging; students' handicrafts for sale. (Monday through Thursday)

12 noon — Opening ceremony featuring Dave Broadfoot.